HIS MAJESTIES Declaration 25.

To all His loving Subjects, occasioned by a False and Scandalous Imputation laid upon His Majestie, of an Intention of Raising or Leavying war against His Parliament: And of having raised Force to that end.

Published at His Court at YORK, the 16. day of June, 1642.

With His Majesties Declaration and Profession, disavowing any Preparations or Intentions in him, to leavy War against His Parliament.

And the Declaration and Profession of the Lords, and others, of His Majesties most Honourable Privie Councell, now at *York*, disavowing any apparence of the same.

YORK:
Printed by *Robert Barker*, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of *Iohn Bill*.
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His Majesties Declaration to all His loving Subjects, Occasioned by a False and Scandalous Imputation laid upon His Majestie, of an Intention of Raising, or Leavying VVar against His Parliament; and of having raised Force to that end.

Published at His Court at York, *the* 16. *day of June.*

THough we have these last seven moneths met with so many severall Encounters of strange and unusuall Declarations, under the names of both Our Houses of Parliament, that we should not be amazed at any new Prodigy of that

kinde; And though their last of the six and twentieth of May gave Us a fair warning, That the Contrivers of it, having spent all their stock of bitter and reproachfull Language upon Us, We were to expect they should now break out into some bold and disloyall Actions against Us: And having, by that Declaration (as far as in them lies) devested Us of that Preeminence and Authority, which God, the Law, the custom and consent of this Nation, had placed in Us, and assumed it to themselves, that they should likewise, with expedition, put forth the fruits of that supreme Power for the violating and suppressing that Power they despised, (an effect of which Resolution their Wilde Declaration against Our Proclamation concerning the pretended Ordinance for the Militia, and the punishing of the Proclaimers appears to be) yet we must confesse, in their last Attempt (We speak of the last Wee know, they may probably since, or at this present have outdone

that

that too) they have outdone what We conceive was their present Intention; And Whosoever hears of Propositions and Orders for bringing in of Money or Plate to maintain Horse, Horsmen, and Arms for the preservation of the publike Peace, or for the Defence of the King and both Houses of Parliament (such is their Declaration, or what else they please to call it, of the tenth of June) will surely beleeve the Peace of this Kingdom to be extreamly shaken, and, at least, the King himself to be consulted with, and privie to these Propositions. But We hope, that when Our good Subjects shall finde that this goodly pretence of the Defence of the King, is but a specious bait to seduce Weak and inconsiderate men into the highest Acts of Disobedience and Disloyaltie against Us, and of Violence and Destruction upon the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom, they will no longer be captivated by an implicite Reverence to the name of both Houses of

Parliament, but will carefully examine and consider what number of persons are present, and what persons are Prevalent in those Consultations, and how the Debates are probably managed from whence such horrid and monstrous Conclusions do result, and will, at least, weigh the Reputation, wisdom, and Affection of those Whs are notoriously knowu, out of the very horrour of their proceedings, to have withdrawn themselves, or by their skill and violence to be driven from them and their Counsels.

Whilst their Fears and Jealousies did arise, or were infused into the people from Discourses of the Rebels in Ireland, of Skippers at Roterdam, of Forces from Denmark, France, or Spain, (how improbable and ridiculous soever that bundle of Information appeared to all Wise and knowing men) it is no Wonder if the easinesse to deceive, and the willingnesse to be deceived, did prevail over many of Our Weak Subjects, to believe that the

Dangers

Dangers which they did not see, might proceed from Causes which they did not understand: But for them to declare to all the World, That We intend to make War against Our Parliament, (Whilest We sit still, complaining to God Almighty of the Injurie offered to Us, and to the very being of Parliaments) and that We have already begun actually to leavie Forces both of Horse and Foot (Whilest We have onely, in a Legall way, provided a smaller Guard for the securitie of Our own Person, so neer a Rebellion at Hull, then they have had, without lawfull Authority, above these eight Moneths, upon imaginary and impossible dangers) to impose upon Our peoples Sence as well as their Understanding, by telling them, We are doing that which they see We are not doing, and intending that they all know (as much as Intentions can be known) We are not intending, is a boldnesse agreeable to no power, but the Omnipotencie of those Votes,

Whose

Whose absolute Supremacy hath almost brought confusion upon King and People, and against Which no Knowledge in matter of Fact, or Consent and Authoritie in matter of Law, they will endure shall be opposed.

We have, upon all occasions, With all possible Expressions professed Our fast and unshaken Resolutions, for Peace. And we do again (in the presence of Almighty God, Our Maker and Redeemer) assure the World, That we have no more thought of making a War against Our Parliament, then against Our own Children; that we will maintain & observe the Acts assented to by Us this Parliament, without violation, (of Which, that for the frequent assembling of Parliaments is one) and that we have not, or shall not have any thought of using any force, unlesse we shall be driven to it for the security of Our Person, and for the defence of the Religion, Laws and Liberty of the Kingdom, and the just

Rights

Rights and Priviledges of Parliament. And therefore We hope the Malignant Party, who have so much despised Our Person, and usurped Our Office, shall not by their specious fraudulent insinuations prevaile with Our good Subjects, to give Credit to their wicked Assertions, and so to contribute their Power and Assistance for the ruine and destruction of Us and themselves.

For Our Guard about Our Person (which not so much their Example, as their Provocation inforced Us to take) 'tis known, it consists of the prime Gentry (in Fortune and Reputation) of this County, and of one Regiment of Our Trained Bands, who have been so far from offering any Affronts, Injuries, or Disturbance to any of Our good Subjects, that their principall end is to prevent such; and so, may be security, can be no grievance to Our People. That some ill-affected persons, or any persons, have been imployed in other parts to raise

Troops, under colour of Our Service, or have made large (or any) offers of Reward and Preferment to such as will come in, is, for ought we know, and as we beleeve, an untruth devised by the Contrivers of this false Rumour; We disavow it, and are confident, there will be no need of such Art or Industry to induce Our loving Subjects, when they shall see Us oppressed, and their Liberties and Laws confounded (and till then we shall not call on them) to come in to Us, and to assist Us.

For the Delinquents (whom we are said with a high and forcible hand to protect) let them be named, and their Delinquency, and if we give not satisfaction to Justice, when we shall have received satisfaction concerning Sir John Hotham, by his legall Triall, then let Us be blamed. But if the Designe be (as it is well known to be) after we have been driven by force from Our City of London, and kept by force from Our Town of Hull, to protect all those

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Who are Delinquents against Us, and to make all those Delinquents, who attend on Us or execute Our lawfull Commands, We have great reason to be satisfied in the Truth and Justice of such Accusation, lest to be Our Servant, and to be a Delinquent, grow to be terms so convertible, that in a short time We be left as naked in Attendance, as they would have Us in Power, and so compell Us to bee waited on onely by such, whom they shall appoint and allow, and in whose presence we should be more miserably alone, then in Desolation it self. And if the seditious Contrivers and Fomenters of this scandall upon Us, shall have (as they have had) the power to mis-lead the Major part present of either, or both Houses, to make such Orders, and send such Messages and Messengers as they have lately done, for the apprehension of the great Earls and Barons of England, as if they were Rogues or Felons; and whereby Persons of Honour and

Qualitie are made Delinquents, meerly for attending upon Us, and upon Our Summons, whileſt other men are forbid to come neer Us (though) obliged by the Duty of their Places and Oaths) upon Our lawfull Commands; 'tis no Wonder if ſuch Meſſengers are not very Well intreated, and ſuch Orders not obeyed: Neither can there be a ſurer and a cunninger Way found out to render the Authority of both Houſes ſcorned and vilified, then to aſſume to themſelves (meerly upon the Authoritie of the name of Parliament) a power monſtrous to all Underſtandings, and to do Actions, and to make Orders evidently and demonſtrably contrary to all known Law and Reaſon (as to take up Armes againſt Us, under colour of defending Us, to cauſe Money to be brought in to them, and to forbid Our own Money to be paid to Us, or to Our uſe, under colour, That We will imploy it ill; to beat Us, and ſtarve Us for Our own good, and by

Our

Our own Power and Authoritie) which must in short time make the greatest Court, and the great Person cheap, and of no estimation.

Who those sensible men are of the publike Calamities, of the Violations of the Priviledges of Parliament, and the common Liberty of the Subject, Who have been baffled and injured by Malignant Men, and Cavaliers about Us, we cannot imagine: And if those Cavaliers are so much without the fear of God and Man, and so ready to commit all manner of Outrage and Violence, as is pretended, Our Government ought to be the more esteemed, which hath kept them from doing so, insomuch as We beleeve no Person hath cause to complain of any injury, or of any damage, in the least degree, by any man about, or Who hath offered his service to Us. All Which being duly considered, if the Contrivers of these Propositions and Orders had been truly sensible of the Obligation which lies upon them in

Honour, Conſcience, and Duty, according to the high Truſt repoſed in them by Us and Our people, they would not have publiſhed ſuch a ſenſe and apprehenſion of imminent danger, when themſelves in their Conſciences know, That the greateſt, and indeed onely danger which threatens this Church and State, the bleſſed Religion and Libertie of Our people, is in their own deſperate and ſeditious Deſignes, and would not endeavour upon ſuch weak and groundleſſe Reaſons to ſeduce Our good Subjects from their Affection and Loyaltie to Us, to run themſelves into Actions unwarrantable, and deſtructive to the Peace and Foundation of the Common-wealth.

And that all Our loving Subjects may ſee how cauſleſſe, and groundleſſe this ſcandalous Rumour and Imputation of Our raiſing War upon Our Parliament is, We have, with this Our Declaration, cauſed to be Printed the Teſtimony of thoſe Lords, & other

Perſons

Persons of Our Councell, who are here with Us, who being upon the Place, could not but discover such Our Intentions, and Preparations, and cannot be suspected for their Honours and their Interests, to combine in such mischievous and horrid Resolutions. And therefore we straitly Charge and Command all Our loving Subjects upon their Allegiance, and as they will Answer the contrary at their perill, That they yeeld no Obedience or Consent to the said Propositions and Orders, and that they presume not, under any such Pretences, or by colour of any such Orders, to Raise, or Leavy any Horse, or Men, or to bring in any Money or Plate to such Purpose. But if notwithstanding this cleer Declaration, and Evidence of Our Intentions, these Men (whose Designe is to compell Us to Raise war upon Our Parliament, which all their skill and malice shall never be able to effect) shall think fit by these Alarms to awaken Us to a more

more necessary care of the defence of Our Self and Our people, and shall themselves (under colour of Defence) in so unheard of a manner provide (and seduce others to do so too) to offend Us, having given Us so lively testimony of their Affections what they are willing to do, when they have once made themselves able, all Our good Subjects will think it necessary to look to Our Self; And We do then excite all Our well-affected people, according to their Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacie, and according to their solemn Vow and Protestation (whereby they are obliged to defend Our Person, Honour, and Estate) to contribute their best Assistance to the Preparations necessary for the Opposing and Suppressing of the Traiterous Attempts of such Wicked and Malignant persons, Who would destroy Our Person, Honour, and Estate, and ingage the Whole Kingdom in a civill War, to satisfie their own lawlesse Fury and Ambition, and so

rob

rob Our good Subjects of the bleſſed fruit of this preſent Parliament, which they already, in ſome degree, have, and might ſtill reap, to the abundant ſatisfaction and joy of the whole kingdom, if ſuch Wicked hands were not ready to ruine all their Poſſeſſion, and fruſtrate all their hopes.

We do therefore declare, That whoſoever, of what degree or quality ſoever, ſhall then, upon ſo urgent and viſible neceſſity of Ours, and ſuch an apparent Diſtraction of the Kingdom (cauſed and begotten by the Malice and Contrivance of this Malignant Party) bring in to Us, and to Our uſe, ready Money, or Plate, or ſhall under-Write to furniſh any number of Horſe, Horſmen, and Arms, for the preſervation of the publike Peace, the defence of Our Perſon, and the vindication of the Priviledge and Freedom of Parliament, We ſhall receive it as a moſt acceptable Service, and as a teſtimony of his ſingular affection to the Proteſtant Reli-

gion, the Laws, Liberties, and Peace of the Kingdom, and shall no longer desire the continuance of that Affection, then We shall be ready to justifie and maintain those, with the hazard of Our Life.

And We do farther declare, That whosoever shall then bring in any sums of Money, or Plate, to assist Us in this great extremity, shall receive consideration after the rate of eight pounds per cent. for all such Moneys as he shall furnish Us withall, and shall, upon the paiment of such Money to such persons, whom We shall appoint to receive the same, receive Security for the same, by good lawfull Assurance of such of Our Lands, Forrests, Parks, and Houses, as shall be sufficient for the same, and more reall Securitie, then the name of publike Faith, given without Us, and against Us, as if We were no part of the Publike; And besides, We shall alwayes look upon it, as a service most affectionately and seasonably

sonably performed for the preservation of Us and the kingdom: But We shall be much gladder, That their submission to those Our Commands, and their desisting from any such attempts of raising Horse or Men, may ease all Our good Subjects of that trouble, charge, and vexation.

His Majesties Delaration and Profession, disavowing any Preparations or Intentions in Him to Leavy VVarre against His Houses of Parliament.

By the King.

THere having been many Rumours spread, & Informations given, which may have induced many to beleeve that We intend to make war against Our Parliament; We profesſe before God, and Declare to all the world, that We alwayes have, and do abhor all such Deſignes, and desire all Our Nobility and Councell, who are here upon the place, to declare, whether they have not been Witneſſes of Our frequent and earneſt Declarations and Pro-

Professions to this purpose, whether they see any colour of Preparations or Councells, that might reasonably beget a belief of any such Designe, and whether they be not fully perswaded that We have no such Intention, but that all Our Endeavours, according to Our many Professions, tend to the firme and constant settlement of the true Protestant Religion, the just Privileges of Parliament, the Liberty of the Subject, the Law, Peace, and Prosperitie of this Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at York, this 15. of June, 1642.

The Declaration and Profeſsion of the Lords, now at *York*, and others of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Privie Councell, diſavowing that they ſee any apparence of Preparations or Intentions in His Majeſtie, to leavie VVarre againſt the Parliament.

WE, whoſe names are under written, in Obedience to His Majeſties Deſire, and out of the Duty which we owe to His Majeſties Honour, and to Truth, being here upon the Place, and Witneſſes of His Majeſties frequent and earneſt Declarations and Profeſſions of His abhorring all Deſignes of making Warre upon His Parliament, and not ſeeing any Colour of Preparations, or Councells that might

might reaſonably beget the belief of any ſuch Deſigne, do profeſſe before God, and teſtifie to all the World, That We are fully perſwaded, that His Majeſtie hath no ſuch Intentions, but that all His endeavours, tend to the firme and conſtant ſettlement of the true Proteſtant Religion, the juſt Priviledges of Parliament, the Liberty of the Subject, the Law, Peace, and Proſperity of this Kingdom.

YORK, *June* 15. 1642.

Subſcribed by

LOrd Keeper.
Lord D. of Richmond.
Lo. Marq. Hertford.
Lo. Great Chamberlaine.
Earle of Cumberland.
E of Bathe.
E. of Southampton.
E of Dorſet.
E of Salisbury.
E of Northampton.
E. of Devon.
E. of Cambridge.
E. of Briſtol.
E. of Clare
E. of Weſtmerland.
E. of Berkſhire.
E of Monmouth.
E. of Rivers.
E. of Dover.
E. of Carnarvon.
E. of Newport.
Lord Mowbray and Maltravers.
L. Willoughby.
L. Grey of Ruthin.

Lord

Lord C. Howard Andover.	*L.* Dunſmore.
L. Lovelace.	*L.* Seymore.
L. Paget.	*L.* Capell.
L. Fauconberge.	*L.* Falkland.
L. Rich.	M. Comptroller.
L. Powlet.	M. Secretary Nicholas.
L. Newarke.	M. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
L. Coventry.	*L.* Ch. Juſtice Bankes.
L. Savile.	
L. Mohun.	

FINIS.